

i) disrupting a fish spermatogonium to produce a milky-white colloid containing DNA;

ii) adding an alkaline solution of pH 8 to pH 12 that contains not less than 4 M of salts to said milky-white colloid [to separate DNA from protamines];

iii) effectuating acylation reaction of a mixture obtained in step ii);

and

[iii)] iv) adding ethanol solution to a mixture obtained in step iii) to precipitate DNA.

4. (Amended) The process according to claim 1, wherein said acylation reaction is performed by using anhydride compounds.

9. (Amended) The process according to claim 1, further comprising a step for hydrolysis of RNA.

10. (Amended) The process according to claim 9, wherein said step for hydrolysis of RNA is performed by the alkali or RNase.

11. (Twice Amended) A process for obtaining deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from fish spermatogonium, which comprises:

i) disrupting a fish spermatogonium in an alkaline solution of pH 8 to pH 12 that contains not less than 4 M of salts;

ii) effectuating acylation reaction of a mixture obtained in step i);

and

iii) adding ethanol solution to the mixture obtained in step ii) to precipitate DNA.

13. (Amended) The process according to claim 11, wherein said acylation reaction is performed by using anhydride compounds.